

NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

The Question of the Future.

Gath, in his interview with Hastings, of New York, who is one of the quietest and most careful political observers in this country, furnishes the following:

"Mr. Hastings, what do you think about the next Presidential election?"

I think the tariff question is going to play a part in the next Presidential election so much greater than ever heretofore that it will astonish the people. I expect it to decide the next Presidential election in favor of the Republican party. The tariff issue has never been really worked with political shrewdness. In the election of Garfield it came up accidentally, and even then determined the result; but there is now an organization right in this city of New York going to work wherever there are manures in large cities, and I think you will see a remarkable change it is going to make by 1884. You see the tariff issue was emphatically the issue of the laboring masses. Here are Legrang Cannon and a number of others who have at last got to work. The Irish element in the Democratic party has been for years voting the Democratic ticket merely from tradition, without really having much interest in what have become Democratic ideas. Irishmen, for instance, have no particular interest in the doctrine of State rights, or any of those old shibboleths of the Bourbon party. Irishmen in America are essentially nationalists, and same may be said of the Germans. Indeed, our foreign population has none of the qualms and absurdities of the native people about those state lines. They swallow the whole country when they come into it, and call themselves Americans.

"Now, the tariff appeals to the stomachs, pocket and general condition of both these foreign classes—indeed of the whole foreign class, which has heretofore been misled by prejudice on the negro and other subjects to vote with the Democracy. Free trade, or any approach to it, means the degradation of this foreign labor, and the opening of our markets and shops to the innumerable manufactures of England and other countries where labor is systematically underpaid, and where the prosperity of the manufactures has nothing whatever to do with a change of condition in the operatives. The attempt in the present Congress to force reduced tariff rates and free trade sentiments upon the law-making powers has at last started our manufacturers, and they are going into organization, and propose to address labor through its prints and organs. The Democratic party has already gone more than half-way toward free trade. In the late Congress they cast only about twenty votes out of their large number of Congressmen in favor of the tariff bill, because they wanted more reductions and greater cutting down of the protection afforded to our labor and our shops.

"So I consider that in the next Presidential election the tariff, instead of being put out of the road, is going for the first time to appear in its dignity, and it is really the question of questions to us. We have made a great state here by adhesion to the protective theory. Our manufacturers are getting to be almost universal. New York City, though a Democratic stronghold, has become the largest manufacturing city in America, surpassing Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Providence or any other mart in the country. The manufacturers here in this city and Brooklyn and in all the surrounding parts constitute an employing power which Henry Clay could have dreamed of. Do you suppose that these tens of thousands of industries are going to give up this magnificent market of America to the pauperized labor of Germany and England? No. The manufacturing interests has become the chief glory of the United States, and whereas it was once a small and local interest, it is now stepping from state to state with princely strides, and throughout the south the manufacturing genius is at last come to light."

THE BARBER'S ASSISTANT IDEL.

His Employer Speaks of Co-education and Administers a Rebuke.

The barber shop near the Cooper Institute was bare of customers on Saturday, and when the reporter dropped into the proprietor's chair he found himself between that artist and the assistant, who sat in the next chair with his legs hung over one of the arms.

"Fix a leedle dem razors up," said the barber to his assistant, who, by the way, paid no attention to him. "Vell," the barber continued, turning to the reporter, "Mrs. Blake has asked us, 'Vos it a crime to peen a woman?' I ton'd see how can ve offer setles dot. It depends on vich woman ve apowd speak. Der same dings vich vould a crime be in a homely woman is only chust a leedle egzentricity in a mocknefficient brize beauty."

"Eef it vas a crime to peen a woman, vat a heap of it is peen laying around and how nice it vos, shenerally speaking," said the assistant.

"Did you me hear? I hat sayt fix a leedle dem razors up," said the barber. "Now, all dot dalk apowd go-education of dem sexes makes leedle ovid, peecuse it is only der rich vot got a chance at it. Der machorty der poys and der girls haf to drust to common sense und get der education along mit small vages und hart yolk, py hooky. As for peing afraid of a young woman's morals, if she ain't afraid apowd me herself, vot's der use of somedoddy else peing afraid for her? Bedder der girls should a leedle education got for daking gare of demselfuffs, so dem vill got der hand of it ven der dime comes."

"I vos go-educatid a liddle vile ven I peen a kid by Chermany," the assistant remarked.

"Did you fix dem razors so quick alrcotry?"

"Isay I vas go-educatid a liddle, yet."

Poys und girls sat among demselfs together, py der same room, unt it vos a bunishment for a poys to sit a girl along-side. Ever since I found dot ovid I haf peen bunishing myself an average of dwice a week. I lofe der vimmen, und it prakes me all to bleece up ven I dink only one of dem can lofe me at a dime. Oh, I had such a nice Sunday girl all de winter. In de parber piness ve haf de whole of Sunday night ovid from de shop away, und so Sunday night is der dime for our pest girl. She vos rich und I vas after her like sixty. I used to meet her sometimes by Voshington market in der mornings unt sit mit her, watching the sun rise from her fader's vegetable vagon. Efferydys went along pully except a week pack of last Sunday, ven I had a dalk with her old man. Ve disagreed about how der maritch peezness should peen performed. I vanted to haf it yon vay, und he breffered a different blan."

"You and he hold different religious beliefs, evidently," the reporter said.

"Veli, not choost exactly. My blan vas to marry his gal, und he vanted me to marry some odder gal, he didn't seem to care vitch."

"Now my poys," said the proprietor, not unkindly, "choost dink how diferent dis chentlemans vould haf of you his obinion uf you had fixed a leedle dem razors up."

American Newspapers in 1883.

From the new edition of the American Newspaper Directory, which is now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and territories now reach the imposing total of 11,196. This is an increase of 555 in twelve months. Taking the states one by one, the newspaper growth in some is very considerable. The present total in New York state, for instance, is 1,399—a gain of 80 in the past year. The increase in Pennsylvania is 45, the existing number being 943. Nebraska's total grew from 175 to 201, and Illinois' from 890 to 904. A year ago Massachusetts had 420 papers; now the number is 438. In Texas the new papers outnumbered the suspensions by 8, and Ohio now has 738 papers instead of 692. The most remarkable change has occurred in the Territories, in which the daily papers have grown from 43 to 63, and the weeklies from 169 to 243. Dakota being the chief area of activity. The number of monthlies throughout the country grew from 976 to 1,034, while the dailies leaped from 996 to 1,062. The figures given above are exclusive of Canada, which possesses a total of 606. It is interesting to note that the new-settled regions of the Canadian Northwest are productive of newspapers as well as of wheat, for the number of journals issued in Manitoba was nearly doubled during the year.

A Vessel's Stores.

Some idea may be given by the following list, which represents the stores or the provisions taken by the Enterprise when she was fitted out at the Washington Navy Yard a few months ago. The provisions were only calculated to last about four months:

Eight thousand five hundred and seventy-three pounds of bread, 17 barrels beef, 76 barrels pork, 1,440 pounds fresh meat, 8 barrels flour, 700 pounds rice, 300 pounds apple, 741 pickles, 2,437 pounds sugar, 216 pounds tea, 1,210 pounds coffee, 433 pounds butter, 290 gallons beans, 80 gallons molasses, 94 gallons vinegar, 530 pounds tomatoes, 108 bread bags, 1,000 pounds fresh beef, 1,000 pounds vegetables.

The above articles, while not numerous, comprise the ration list of the United States navy. No distinction is made between officers and men, but the former always commute their rations. In other words they take the money instead of the provisions which the government provides and buy their own mess. If they wish, they can live like princes but the expense must come out of their own pockets.—Washington Post.

How to Save.

All hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in serious illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic will keep the liver and kidneys active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense. Delay at such times means danger.—Detroit Press. See other column.

WM. McARTHUR.

JNO. W. MCGINN.

GEO. F. RAYNOLDS.

JACOB J. POST.

G. F. RAYNOLDS.

Cashier.

JACOB J. POST.

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DR. J.W. KERMOTT'S

STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

NOT WITHOUT PAIN.

MANRAKE

PILLS,

CURE Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver

Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation,

and PURIFY THE BLOOD.

NOTE.—Without a particle of opium, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market.

Having been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box.

For sale by all druggists.

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PARKER'S
BALSAM.
A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed, and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color & prevents baldness.
50 cents and \$1.00 at druggists.
Floreston
COLOGNE.
An exquisitely fragrant perfume, perfectly pure, and lasting for years.
25 and 50 cents.

Parker's Ginger Tonic

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Weakness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS
Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure.

50c. & \$1.00 at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiram & Co., 183 Wm. St., N.Y.

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, MICH.

March 3rd, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Cheboygan County, Michigan, at the County Seat on Thursday the 10th day of April, 1883, viz: John Gu'thner, Homestead entry No. 881 for the S 1/4 of a S 1/4, section 3, town 37 N. range 3 West and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Joseph Sill, of Cheboygan p. o., and John C. Young, of Cheboygan p. o., and John Schenmerhorn, of Cheboygan p. o., and Edwin Smith, of Cheboygan p. o.

EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Cheboygan County, Michigan, at the County Seat on Tuesday the 10th day of April, 1883, viz: Frederick A. Heilmann, Homestead entry No. 845 for the N 1/4 of a S 1/4, section 3, town 37 N. range 3 W. and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Joseph Sill, of Cheboygan p. o., and John C. Young, of Cheboygan p. o., and John Schenmerhorn, of Cheboygan p. o., and Edwin Smith, of Cheboygan p. o., and Daniel Mosser, of Cheboygan p. o.

EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Good Home Cheap.

SITUATED in a good neighborhood, one mile and a half west of Cheboygan, near a good school. Forty acres cleared, mostly all seeded down. Forty acres in good standing timber, splendid cedar along the creek running through it; a Hewed Log House, with Summer Kitchen and Wood Shed; good well, hotbeds; first class cellar under the house; a log barn, in fact a splendid place—land not to be beat. Will sell cheap, and on favorable terms. Enquire of

GEORGE NORTON

LAND OFFICE AT DETROIT, MICH.

February 2nd, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim before the County Clerk at Cheboygan, Mich., April 2d, 1883, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: George F. Ford, for the W 1/4 of a S 1/4, section 3, T. 34 N., R. 2 W., and names the following witnesses, viz: J. K. Shook, Albert Austin, Clarence M. M., and John Ford, all of Wolverine P. O., Mich.

J. B. BLISS, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, MICH.

March 3rd, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Cheboygan County, Mich., at the County Seat, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1883, viz: Christopher C. Lang, Homestead entry No. 849 for the W 1/4 of a S 1/4, section 1, town 36 N. range 3 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: William N. Cross, of Tophabee p. o., and Jonathan Buff of Tophabee p. o., and John Dawson, of Cheboygan p. o., and Thomas Crump, of Cheboygan p. o.

Jonathan Buff, Homestead entry No. 859 for the S 1/4 of a S 1/4, section 3, T. 36 N., R. 3 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: William N. Cross, of Tophabee p. o., and Jonathan Buff of Tophabee p. o., and John Dawson, of Cheboygan p. o., and Thomas Crump, of Cheboygan p. o.

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